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AGN monitoring with the MAGIC telescope in the 2007/2008 Season — •KONSTANCJA SATALECKA¹, MICHAEL BACKES², MARLENE DOERT², CHING-CHENG HSU³, ELISA BERNARDINI¹, PRATIK MAJUMDAR¹, and ROBERT WAGNER³ for the MAGIC-Collaboration — ¹DESY, D-15738 Zeuthen, Germany — ²Technische Universitaet Dortmund, D-44221 Dortmund, Germany — ³Max-Planck-Institut fuer Physik, D-80805 Muenchen, Germany

So far almost one third of the objects detected in VHE γ -rays are blazars, i.e. Active Galactic Nuclei (AGNs) which contain relativistic jets pointing towards the observer. Due to observation-time constraints, they are mostly observed during flaring episodes or short multiwavelength campaigns. Those observations are very valuable, nevertheless in order to gain a more complete understanding of the blazar phenomenon and to constrain theoretical models, long-term studies are essential. Observations scheduled independently of any knowledge of the source state provide us with an unbiased distribution of the flux states. This information is needed for the determination of flaring state probabilities and for estimating the statistical significance of possible correlations between TeV flaring states and other observables, e.g. neutrino events. AGN monitoring can also serve to trigger multiwavelength Target of Opportunity observations in TeV or other wavelengths. These are particularly interesting in a context of "orphan" (without counterparts in other wavebands) TeV flares. In 2007/8 MAGIC has monitored three TeV blazars: Mrk501, Mrk421, and 1ES 1959+650. We present preliminary results of these observations.

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